

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECT AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (75-767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION <input type="checkbox"/> REREGISTRATION <i>(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)</i>	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 55638-7	DATE OF ISSUANCE APR 17 1992
	TERM OF ISSUANCE	
	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Condor OF	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

Ecogen, Inc.
 2005 Cabot Boulevard West
 Langhorne, PA 19047-1810

570
/ 17

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5). Once a pesticide is unconditionally registered, however, it is not regarded as permanently acceptable. Unconditional registration does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of a pesticide. If EPA determines, at any time, that additional data are required to maintain in effect an existing registration, the Agency will require submission of such data under Section 3(c)(2)(B) of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

CC: Owen Beeder, RSB/RD

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL <i>Phil Hart</i>	DATE 4/16/92
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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

17 April 1993

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

55638-7

OIL FLOWABLE BIOINSECTICIDE

Active Ingredient:
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies
kurstaki strain EG2348*

By Wt.

Lepidopteran active toxin 7.5%
Inert Ingredients 92.5%
0.60 lbs. active ingredient per gallon

*Bt strain supplied by Ecogen Inc.,
U.S. Patent No. 5,080,897

CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide is a
biological insecticide for the control of
lepidopteran pests on vegetables, shade trees
and shrubs.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity
of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these
are not available, drink large quantities of
water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.
If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and
water. Get medical attention.
If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a
physician.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment
washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE

Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a
cool dry place, preferably in a locked storage
area. Do not store diluted spray.

DISPOSAL

Product: Partially filled bottle may be disposed
of by securely wrapping original container in
several layers of newspaper and discarding in
trash.

Container: Do not reuse empty bottle. Wrap
bottle and put in trash.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN
ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY
STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals:

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin
irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin.
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Wear goggles, face
shield, or safety glasses. Avoid breathing dust (vapor or spray
mist). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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EPA Reg. No. 55638-7
EPA Est. No. 769-GA-1
Net Contents: 8 ounces
Makes up to 48 gallons spray

ECOGEN®

Ecogen Inc. • 2005 Cabot Blvd West • Langhorne, PA 19047-1810 • (215) 757-1590

labeling.

How to Use: CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide can be applied at anytime up until the crop is picked and consumed. For best results, however, the product should be applied when caterpillars are still small or when they are first noticed. Pets and family may return to the treated area after spray deposits d.y. Honey bees and animals foraging on treated areas are not harmed when this product is used according to label directions.

CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide is a highly selective insecticide for use against the leaf-eating caterpillars and worms listed in the Applicator Rate Table. Larvae must consume deposits of CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Shake well before using.
- Careful scouting and attention to infestations are essential to good control.
- Apply before extensive foliar damage has occurred.
- Treat when larvae are young (early instars) and are actively feeding on foliage.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential to good insect control.
- Repeat applications at an interval sufficient to maintain control, usually 3-14 days depending on plant growth, insect activity and weather conditions after spraying.
- After eating treated portion of leaf caterpillars stop feeding within a few hours, but may remain on the foliage until they die within a few days. Dying larvae move slowly, discolor, shrivel and blacken.
- CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide may be applied to the crops listed in the Application Rate Table at any time up to the day of harvest.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR® Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide may be applied with an ORTHO SPRAY-ETTE® or ORTHO DIAL 'n SPRAY® hose end sprayer or tank type sprayer. This product does not require the addition of wetting agents. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Shake sprayer occasionally during application.

gallon of water for the pests and crops listed below.

Crop	Pest
VEGETABLES	
Asparagus	Armyworms
Beans	Beet armyworms
Beets	Cabbage looper
Bok choy	Cabbage webworm
Broccoli	Cross-striped cabbageworm
Brussel sprouts	Diamondback moth
Cabbage	European corn borer
Canteloupe	Hornworms (such as the tomato hornworm)
Cauliflower	Imported cabbageworm
Celery	Pickleworm
Chicory	Tomato fruitworm
Collards	
Cucumber	
Eggplants	
Escarole	
Endive	
Horseradish	
Kale	
Lettuce, Head Leaf & Romaine	
Melons (watermelon, etc.)	
Mustard greens	
Parsnips	
Peas	
Peppers	
Potatoes	
Radishes	
Spinach	
Squash	
Strawberries	
Sweet potatoes	
Swiss chard	
Tomatoes	
Turnips	
Watercress	
SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS	Spruce budworm Gypsy moth

Warranty and Conditions of Sale

Ecogen warrants that this product conforms to the description on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on this label when used in accordance with the directions on this label under normal conditions of use.

ECOGEN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

If this product is defective, Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be the replacement of the product, or if replacement is impracticable, refund of the purchase price. In no case will Ecogen be liable for incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the handling, storage or use of this product.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

APR 17 1992

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

APR 17 1996

CONDOR®

OIL FLOWABLE BIOINSECTICIDE

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

55638-7

Oil Flowable Bioinsecticide

Active Ingredient:

Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies
kurstaki strain EG2348

Lepidopteran active toxin.....	7.5%
Inert Ingredients.....	92.5%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

0.60 lbs. active ingredient per gallon

CONDOR® bioinsecticide is a biological insecticide for the control of lepidopteran pests.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Statement of Practical Treatment

Swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.

If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:

Evitado no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Avoid breathing dust (vapor or spray mist). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly, or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: **WARNING:** Area treated with CONDOR® on (date of application). Do not enter without protective clothing.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children.

Pesticide Disposal

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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EPA REG. NO. 55638-7
EPA EST. NO. 769-GA-1

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 U.S. Gallons
30 U.S. Liters

AGRIUM

Progen Inc.
2001, Columbus, OH

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

CONDOR bioinsecticide is a highly selective insecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the attached APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of **CONDOR** to be affected.

Harvest Interval: **CONDOR** bioinsecticide may be applied to the crops listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE at any time, up to and on the day of harvest.

Mode of Action: After consuming a lethal dose of **CONDOR**, larvae will cease to feed, but may remain alive on foliage for several days before dying. Immediately after ingestion of **CONDOR**, larvae begin to move slowly, become discolored, shrivel and blacken prior to death.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR bioinsecticide may be applied with conventional ground, aerial or hand held application equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plants. To obtain a suitable mixture with water, add enough water to allow maximum agitation. With agitator running, slowly add in the **CONDOR**. Continue agitation. Then add remainder of water and other spray materials and agitate until mixed.

For best results, shake container well, empty 1/2 of contents, reshake. Do not add water to container until completely empty. **CONDOR** should be mixed well and never added before introducing water into the tank. If a sticker is to be used, add after the addition of **CONDOR**. Maintain suspension while loading and spraying. Do not mix more **CONDOR** than can be used in a 24-hour period. Clean and flush spray equipment thoroughly following each use. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

In order to make proper decisions on application rates to be used, follow the recommendations in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE and these guidelines:

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

(See separate application guidelines for cotton)

Pest category	Pest Pressure (number of larvae/plant)			
	Low ¹ (<0.3)	Moderate ² (0.3-1.0)	High ³ (1.0-5.0)	Extreme ⁴ (>5.0)
Category 1	1	1 1/3	1 2/3	1 2/3
Category 2	2/3	1	1 1/3	1 2/3
Category 3	2/3	2/3	1	1 1/3

¹Recommended spray interval of 7-10 days.

²Recommended spray interval of 6-8 days.

³Recommended spray interval of 4-6 days.

⁴Recommended spray interval of 3-5 days.

Category 1 pests include: artichoke plume moth, navel orangeworm, oriental fruit moth, tomato fruitworm (also called bollworm and corn earworm), and tufted apple budmoth.

Category 2 pests include: Astorbia, armyworms, bagworm, citrus cutworm, diamondback moth, fall armyworm, melonworm, peach twig borer, pickleworm, soybean leoper, tomato pinworm, tobacco budworm, and tortrix moth.

Category 3 pests include all caterpillar pests shown in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE, except those shown in Categories 1 and 2.

For crops such as Fruits, Nuts and Vines, applications are often timed to stage of development and recommendations from local Extension personnel should always be followed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR bioinsecticide is a selective insecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of **CONDOR** to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Careful scouting and attention to infestations are essential to good control.
- Make applications when larvae are still small (early instars) and actively feeding on foliage or other plant parts.
- Make applications before noticeable foliar damage occurs.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for good insect control. For ground applications, directed drop nozzles should be used for certain vegetable crops.
- For ground applications, use at least 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre. (See cotton and soybeans for special instructions.)
- When insect infestations are heavy, use the higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or use larger total spray volume to improve spray coverage (see APPLICATION GUIDELINES for selection of rates and intervals).
- Applications should be repeated at an interval sufficient to maintain control, depending upon plant growth, insect pressure and weather conditions after spraying. (Refer to APPLICATION GUIDELINES)
- Local conditions may affect the use of **CONDOR**. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Specialist for specific recommendations related to local crop protection problems.
- Spray water/spray tank solutions should not exceed pH 8.0. If necessary, buffer water to near neutral pH.

HAND HELD EQUIPMENT

When using hand held equipment, mix 2 teaspoons per gallon of water or 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution. Spray to wet, but not to runoff.

TANK MIX

CONDOR may be tanked mixed with contact pesticides, fungicides, or other spray tank adjuvants are generally not deleterious to performance (see PRECAUTIONS). It is advisable to test physical compatibility by mixing all components in small containers in proportionate quantities prior to mixing in spray tank. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Label dosage rate should be exceeded. Application must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitation and precautions.

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combination with Bravo®.
Mixing **CONDOR** with other oil
surfactants as such combinations
the risk of phytotoxicity. If unsure test
area first.

Other oil flowables on cole crops, after
use, slight greening may occur on the frame
leaves.

If any phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use
immediately.

CHEMIGATION (CORN ONLY)

Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral
move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid
set or hand move sprinkler systems. Do Not apply this
product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-
uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact your
State Extension Service specialist, equipment
manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including
greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a
public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed
safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and
responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of
responsible person, shall shut the system down and
make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEM CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

Public water system means a system for the provision to
the public of piped water for human consumption if such
system has at least 15 service connections or regularly
serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least
60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems
must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone,
backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in
the water supply line upstream from the point of
pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the
water from the public water system should be discharged
into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap)
between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or
overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the
inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional,
automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow
of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional,
normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the
intake side of the injection pump and connected to the
system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn
from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either
automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls
to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump
when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where

there is no water pump, when the water pressure
decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is
adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump,
such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g.,
diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed
of materials that are compatible with pesticides and
capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the
area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION:

The system must contain a functional check valve,
vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately
located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source
contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional,
automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow
of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a
functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve
located on the intake side of the injection pump and
connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from
being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation
system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls
to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump
when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a
functional pressure switch which will stop the water
pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the
point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive
displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump)
effectively designed and constructed of materials that are
compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted
with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the
area intended for treatment.

The active ingredient in **CONDOR** will settle in the tank
and injection lines; adequate agitation must be provided
before and during the injection period. Use only in
systems that apply uniformly and have appropriate check
valves. When application is complete, thoroughly flush
the injection system and sprinkler lines.

MIXING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Follow general Mixing Instructions and keep the ratio at 3
parts water to 1 part **CONDOR**. Also, provide mild
uniform agitation throughout the solution but do not
agitate excessively.

For undiluted injection for chemigation: flush and clean
nurse tank, lines, screen canister and pump with diesel
fuel or a nonemulsifiable oil until they are water free
before and after application. Use a 25-mesh screen.
Continue agitation during injection.

SPRAY VOLUME

For chemigation use irrigation levels of 0.15 to 0.5
inches of water per acre. Up to 1 inch of irrigation water
may be used, but efficacy may be reduced.

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APPLICATION RATE TABLE

I. VEGETABLES AND COLE CROPS (Fresh and Processed)

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Artichokes	Armyworms	2/3 - 1 2/3
Asparagus	Artichoke plume moth	
Beans	Beet armyworm	
Beets	Cabbage budworm	
Bok Choy	Cabbage looper	
Broccoli	Cabbage webworm	
Brussel sprouts	Celery leaf tier	
Cabbage	Corn earworm	
Cardoni	Cross-striped cabbageworm	
Carrots	Diamondback moth	
Cauliflower	European corn borer	
Celeriac	Fall armyworm	
Celery	Green cloverworm	
Chick peas	Imported cabbageworm	
Chicory	Melonworm	
Chinese cabbage	Omnivorous leafroller	
Cucumbers	Pickleworm	
Cucurbits	Rindworm	
Dry bulb onions	Saltmarsh caterpillar	
Eggplants	Soybean looper	
Escarole	Tobacco budworm	
Endive	Tomato fruitworm	
Garlic	Tomato hornworm	
Green onions	Tomato pinworm	
Greens Beet, China, Dandelion, Mustard, Turnip	Velvetbean caterpillar	
Horseradish	Yellowstriped armyworm	
Kale		
Kohlrabi		
Leeks		
Lentils		
Lettuce Head, Leaf and Romaine		
Malanga		
Melons Cantaloupe, Crenshaw, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Watermelon, etc		
Napa		
Okra		
Onions		

Parsley		
Parsnips		
Peas		
Peppers		
Potatoes		
Pumpkins		
Radishes		
Rutabaga		
Salsify		
Shallots		
Soybean foliage		
Spinach		
Squash		
Sugar Beets		
Sweet potatoes		
Swiss Chard		
Tomatoes		
Turnips		
Watercress		

II. HERBS AND SPICES

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Basil	Armyworms	2/3 - 1 2/3
Chives	Diamondback moth	
Cilantro	European corn borer	
Dill	Green cloverworm	
Oregano	Imported cabbageworm	
Peppermint	Loopers	
Thyme	Saltmarsh caterpillar	

III. PASTURE AND HAY CROPS

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Alfalfa (hay & seed)	Alfalfa caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3
Pasture (grasses & hay)	Armyworms*	
Silage	Loopers*	
	European skipper Webworm	

* Product should be applied when early instar larvae first appear. If infestations persist, make a second application 7-10 days later. Combination of *CONDOR* with a contact insecticide is recommended for control of 4th and 5th instar larvae.

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Apple	Gummosis- Batrachedra commosae Thecla-Thecla basilides	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$
Typical beet mites	Hornworms Leafrollers Loopers Omnivorous leafroller	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$

V. FIELD CROPS

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Chickpeas:		
Tomato/ ape Seed ening rimrose	Armyworms Diamondback moth Imported cabbageworm Loopers	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
Corn* (Field, Sweet, popcorn)	Armyworms European corn borer Southwestern corn borer	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$

See APPLICATION GUIDELINES and/or
CHEMIGATION FOR CORN sections for special
instructions.

Cotton*	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cotton bollworm Cotton leaf perforator Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Soybean looper Tobacco budworm Yellowstriped armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
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- Use of **CONDOR** in integrated pest management programs:
- **CONDOR** can be used alone to control light to moderate populations of newly hatched worms at the rates specified above, depending upon insect pressure. Repeat treatments at 4 to 5 day intervals or as long as necessary until results are acceptable.
- For early-season control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, **CONDOR** can be mixed with an ovicide, such as Larvin®, for control of first generation worms. For mid- to late season

control, **CONDOR** can be mixed with a conventional chemical, such as a synthetic pyrethroid, in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product can not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

- Treat only 1st and 2nd instar larvae as 3rd, 4th and 5th instar larvae tend to feed in squares and bolls and will not be exposed to **CONDOR**.
- For ground applications, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Short residual contact action materials may be tank mixed with **CONDOR** to control secondary pests such as boll weevil.
- Long residual stomach action materials may be tank mixed with **CONDOR** to aid in worm control.
- Under low level infestations (<5% insect or eggs per acre), **CONDOR** can be used at 4 ounces per acre alone or in combination with foliar fertilizers or other approved applications.

Hops	Armyworms Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Omnivorous leaf-tier Spotted cutworm	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
Jojoba	Looper (<i>Anacamptodes</i> spp.)	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$
Peanuts	Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Loopers Podworms Velvetbean caterpillar	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
Rice	Armyworms Green cloverworm Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
Safflower	Armyworms Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$
Small Grains (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, etc.)	Armyworms Loopers	$\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$

corn	European corn borer Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3
beans*	Green cloverworm Soybean looper Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3

For ground applications, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

flowers	Banded sunflower moth Beet armyworm Headmoth Loopers Sunflower moth	2/3 - 1 2/3
tobacco	Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Loopers	2/3 - 1 2/3

VI. COMMERCIAL FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Bedding plants Flowers Greenhouse Ornamentals Vegetables	Armyworms Azalea moth Diamondback moth Ello moth (hornworm) Tobacco moth Loopers Oleander moth Omnivorous leafroller Omnivorous looper Tobacco budworm	2/3 - 1 2/3

VII. FOREST, SHADE TREE AND NURSERY STOCK		
Crop	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Forest, Shade trees Nursery trees	Bagworm Blackheaded budworm Browntail moth California oakworm Douglas fir tussock moth Elm spanworm Fall webworm Fruittree leafroller Greenstriped mapleworm Gypsy moth Jack pine budworm Mimosa webworm Pine butterfly Redhumped caterpillar Saddleback caterpillar Saddle prominent caterpillar Spring and fall cankerworm Spruce budworm Tent caterpillar Tortrix Western tussock moth	2/3 - 1 2/3

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IV. FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre (quarts)
Such as:		
Some and one fruit trees:		
Apples Apricots Cherries Ectarines Peaches Pears Plums Prunes Quince	Cankerworm (Spring & Fall) Eastern tent caterpillar Fall webworm Fruittree leafroller Gypsy moth Navel orangeworm Omnivorous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer Redbanded leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tortrix moth (Orange and Garden) Tufted apple budmoth Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3
Nut Trees:		
Almonds Chestnuts Filberts Pecans Walnuts	Citrus cutworm Filbert leafroller Filbert webworm Navel orangeworm Oblique banded leafroller Peach twig borer Roughskinned cutworm	2/3 - 1 2/3
Citrus:		
	Amorbia Citrus cutworm Fruittree leafroller Orangedog	2/3 - 1 2/3

Small Fruit and Berries:		
Blackberries Blueberries Cranberries Currants Raspberries Strawberries	Achena sphinx moth Armyworms Blueberry leafroller Fruittree leafroller Grape berry moth Gypsy moth Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Tobacco budworm	2/3 - 1 2/3
Grapes:		
	Grape berry moth Cherry fruitworm Grape leafroller Grapeleaf skeletonizer Green fruitworm Omnivorous leafroller Orange tortrix Saltmarsh caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3
Tropical and Other Fruit:		
Avocados	Amorbia Loopers Orange tortrix Omnivorous leafroller Omnivorous looper Spanworm	2/3 - 1 2/3
Bananas	Banana skipper	2/3 - 1 1/3
Kiwi	Omnivorous leafroller	1 - 1 2/3
Persimmons Pomegranate	Citrus cutworm Fall webworm Filbert webworm Omnivorous leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tent caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3